FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 APRIL 1984

Lebanon

Security Situation — Although Beirut was relatively calm on 15 April, 23 people were killed and almost 50 others were injured in shelling the previous day, Beirut radio reported. Earlier, President Amin al-Jumayyil escaped unhurt when his palace was hit by rocket fire, according to an official announcement cited by the radio. In another development, American University Professor Frank Regier, who was kidnapped in Beirut over 2 months ago, was released on 15 April along with a Frenchman who had also been kidnapped, the radio noted. Regier said that Amal Movement fighters had forcibly secured his release from the kidnappers, whose identity he did not know.

Disengagement, Observers — Implementation of the plan to disengage the opposing forces in and around Beirut has been deferred until the required number of observers are recruited for the force that will supervise the disengagement, Beirut radio reported. The Army Command warned that it will take legal action against reservists who fail to join the observer force, the radio said, and the Security Arrangements Committee earlier deemed the force's current strength "insufficient" and appealed for more recruits in a statement broadcast by the radio.

Political Developments — Opposition leaders held talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus on 15 April, according to Beirut radio. Radio Monte Carlo linked Libyan Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud's current visit to Damascus with efforts to reconcile Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt and Al-Murabitun leader Ibrahim Qulaylat following the clash between their forces in Beirut last month. Meanwhile, in an interview with the radio, Amal leader Nabih Birri viewed the return of Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces to Beirut as "essential and a must to prevent partition and Zionization." Birri also called for a dialogue with the Christians concerning the situation in southern Lebanon, Beirut radio reported.

Sources cited by the London paper *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* asserted that Syria informed Lebanon there will be no summit until President al-Jumayyil adopts a "clear stand" on political reforms, restructuring the Army, and consolidating the cease-fire. On the other hand, Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope radio cited reports that the summit has been postponed because of President Hafiz al-Asad's illness.

Syria

Al-Asad Health — Although Jerusalem radio noted "persistent rumors" among Western journalists that President al-Asad had died, Damascus radio reported that he met with Libya's Jallud on 16 April. Radio Monte Carlo quoted a Syrian spokesman as saying that Al-Asad's health is "excellent" and noting that the president is working "15 hours a day."

Policy Statement — Syria has strengthened its role and compelled its worst and biggest enemies to respect it, Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm declared in a government policy statement to the People's Assembly broadcast by Damascus television. Reaffirming Syrian foreign policy stands, he stated that no enemy can undermine its position on Lebanon or the Palestinian issue.

Israel

Bus Hijacking — Fatah, rather than the PFLP, was "probably" responsible for the hijacking incident in the Gaza Strip, Defense Minister Arens disclosed in an interview broadcast by Jerusalem television. Asked about Syrian involvement, Arens said that following Israeli shelling of "terrorist bases under Syrian control" in Lebanon there had been a "lull" in terrorist activity. In a separate interview broadcast by IDF Radio, Arens remarked that the fact that "terrorist headquarters" are located in Syria, South Yemen, and Tunisia does not limit Israel's ability to retaliate for such attacks, adding that Israel is not limited to "defensive measures" against the terrorists in Syria. Arens also stressed that there has been no change in Israel's policy of not submitting to "terrorist blackmail."

In a related development, Israel's ambassador accused the United Nations of encouraging terrorism by granting the PLO observer status, Jerusalem radio reported. He noted that the PFLP, which claimed responsibility for the hijacking, is headquartered in Damascus and described the Syrian capital as a "center for international terror." "Government sources" disclosed that instructions for carrying out terrorist acts in Israel originate in Damascus, the radio charged in another report.

Relations With FRG — Friendly relations between Israel and West Germany will be impossible if the FRG proceeds with arms sales to Arab countries, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said in an interview reported by Jerusalem radio.

Embassies in Jerusalem — Israel hopes that other countries will follow the example of Costa Rica and El Salvador and reestablish their embassies in Jerusalem, a Foreign Ministry official told a Jerusalem radio correspondent.

PLO Affairs

Gaza Hijacking Incident — In remarks published by the Amman newspaper *SAWT ASH-SHA'B*, PFLP Political Bureau member Bassam Abu Sharif described the Gaza operation as an embodiment of the PFLP-DFLP Joint Command's political line. He called on all Palestinian factions and national forces, particularly the "brothers" in the Fatah leadership, to escalate the armed struggle in the occupied territory.

A commentary broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio asserted that the operation carried out by "our hero revolutionaries" proves the credibility of the decisions to escalate the armed struggle inside the "occupied homeland" and disproves claims that the PLO's influence is weakening.

Fatah Central Committee Meeting — The Fatah Central Committee met in Tunis 15 April in the presence of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. The Central Committee formed a delegation to participate in an 18 April meeting with representatives of the PFLP and the DFLP in Algiers and discussed a visit to Moscow by a Fatah Central Committee delegation scheduled for the "end of April."

Relations With Libya — 'Arafat's group is preparing a "terrorist scheme" against the Libyan People's Bureaus in Budapest, Djibouti, and Bucharest, JANA alleged. Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf's deputy Amin al-Hindi is in Belgrade to oversee the operations, JANA charged, which are part of the "terrorist design" aimed at "Arab-Libyan fraternity."

Iran

Voting in the Majlis and Council of Experts elections began 15 April, Tehran radio reported. The radio announced that the deadline for voting had been extended due to the "vast participation." However, the clandestine Free Voice of Iran radio alleged that less than 10 percent of the eligible voters participated and described the election as a "vote of no confidence" in the Khomeyni regime. The radio reported that Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri had rushed to Kordestan to aid provincial officials, adding that polling was lighter in Kordestan than anywhere else. IRNA, on the other hand, cited the interior minister as saying that Kordestan's participation in the elections was "very good" despite propaganda by "splinter groups."

Iran-Iraq War

The Egyptian plan for ending the Iran-Iraq war will be disclosed shortly, after it has been presented to the parties concerned, MENA announced. The plan calls for an end to the current hostilities and negotiation between the two belligerents and proposes economic compensation for war losses, the report added.

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Foreign Minister Receives UN's Cordovez

LD141718 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1535 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs, both this morning and this afternoon, met in his office with Diego Cordovez, representative of the UN secretary general.

At these meetings, which took place in the presence of Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs Sawar Yurish and Sakhi Daneshjo and members of Diego Cordovez'delegation, talks were held and views exchanged in a friendly atmosphere following previous talks about the continuation of the UN secretary general's representative's mission in finding a political solution for the events around Afghanistan.

Diego Cordovez and his accompanying delegation today at around 1100 hours arrived in Kabul from Islamabad.

At Kabul airport, Diego Cordovez and his accompanying delegation were welcomed by Sakhi Daneshjo, a number of high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Schutz Maeller, representative of the United Nations Development Program in the DRA.

According to another report, the representative of the UN secretary general left Kabul for Islamabad at around 2000 hours.

At Kabul airport, Diego Cordovez and his accompanying delegation were seen off by Sakhi Daneshjo, a number of high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Schutz Maeller.

BAKHTAR on Congress Recognition of Exile Government

LD160616 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Kabul, April 15, BAKHTAR — Political observer of BIA writes: According to *THE NEW YORK TIMES*, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee called upon the Congress to declare the readiness to recognise the Afghan Government if it is formed in exile.

The provocative call of American legislators is nothing but another attempt to legalize the backing of Afghan counter-revolution by Washington. In so doing, they demonstrated once again their complete disrespect for the international law, ignoring the fact that sovereign Afghanistan has its legitimate government and that the DRA is full-fledged member of the United Nations Organisation. "It was precisely the government of Babrak Karmal," Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, declared to the Moroccan news agency MAP in January 1984, "That was recognised by the UN General Assembly as the Afghan representative." But the U.S. is reluctant to reckon with this although it maintains diplomatic relations with the DRA.

Staking on terrorism in international affairs, Washington abrogated the right of overthrowing the governments that did not suit it and implanting pro-American regimes. This is what it did with Chile and Grenada and now strives to do the sake thing with Angola and Nicaragua.

For more than 5 years, the U.S. has been waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan, arming, training and financing the counter-revolutionary gangs smuggled into this country from across the border. Now this new idea, the recognition of "the Afghan Government in exile" is to be used as a cover for the striving to legalize its participation in the undeclared war against the DRA.

The prototypes of this "government" in the form of various "associations" and "unions" used to collapse even without being set up. The latest one — the Islamic Union of Afghan Mujaheddins — fell apart not long ago. The members of this alliance — "candidates for election to the cabinet" accused the would-be "premier" Abd ar-Rasul Sayyaf of using the money of the "union" in selfish interests and of eliminating his rivals in the struggle for power. The U.S. State Department is trying to pass it off as "differences." But as a matter of fact the continuing brawl for money received as "aid" from the USA and is partners in the undeclared war against Afghanistan is a real fight for life, making any "government" out of the question.

But Washington's provocative call was not fortuitous. It was made at the time when Diego Cordovez, U.N. under-secretary-general, touring Tehran, Kabul and Islamabad, held consultations to work out conditions for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. In his statement before departure from the DRA, D. Cordovez stressed that "in Kabul there is a good will (?for political) striving to look for a way of settlement."

This way, i.e. to normalise the situation in South-west Asia, does not suit Washington which is trying to whip up tension in order to utilise it for interference in the affairs of the countries of that region. Therefore, it resorts to all sorts of provocations in an attempt to gain full scope for openly backing up the counter-revolutionary rabble based on the other side of the border, actually serving as an instrument for carrying out the U.S. aggressive policy in the region.

Ershad Continues Talks With 15-Party Alliance

BK141438 Dhaka Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] The second round of dialogue between the government and the 15-party alliance was held at Banga Bhavan this morning. The meeting which was held in a very cordial atmosphere lasted about 2 and 1/2 hours. The president and chief martial law administrator, Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, led the government side while the 15-party alliance was headed by the Awami League chief, Sheikh Hasina Wajed.

Later briefing newsmen, the special assistant to the president, Mr A.R. Yusuf, said the discussion started over the concept of the sovereign parliament. There was lengthy exchange of views on this issue. The special assistant said that at the outset of the talks today, the 15-party alliance leaders wanted to know whether the president had agreed in principle to the first and the third point of the 5-point demand placed by the alliance.

President Ershad read out a written statement in which he said: In the first and third point, the alliance called for the withdrawal of martial law administration, holding of parliamentary election first of all, and transfer of power to the sovereign parliament. The president said he personally believes in a sovereign parliament and the lifting of both martial law and martial law administration. He said martial law will be withdrawn through transfer of power to the elected government on the basis of the suspended Constitution for which reason the president has announced the holding of the presidential and the parliamentary elections on the same day. In this regard, the president mentioned that he has kept the Constitution suspended and has not made any fundamental change or has brought about any amendment to it till today. This is because he believes that any change or amendment to the Constitution can be made in accordance with the suspended Constitution.

Mr A.R. Yusuf said in order to examine the concept of the sovereign parliament as raised by the 15-party alliance, the president needs to discuss these points with the 7-Party Alliance, who are also a party to the 5-point demand, and also discuss this with [words indistinct] and other political leaders including theJamaat-i-Islami. The meeting was adjourned till 1000 in the morning of the 21st of this month.

Alliance Spokesman Comments

BK141222 Hong Kong AFP in English 1212 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Dhaka, April 14 (AFP) — Bangladesh military ruler President Hussain Mohammad Ershad and one of the two main opposition alliances held a second round of talks today on opposition demands for a transition to democracy. After two and a half hours of talks, a spokesman for the 15-party alliance said that President Ershad appreciated "the core of our demands" but wanted more time "to study them for a decision."

Rashed Khan Menon, an alliance leader, told reporters that President Ershad in his statement today "echoed his old thoughts" though he (the president) said that he understood the opposition's five-point demands.

Briefing reporters in the presence of Sheikh Hasina Wajed and other alliance leaders, Mr. Menon said that the alliance had once again called for an immediate lifting of martial law and for parliamentary elections to ensure a smooth transition to democracy. He said the government was expected to make a statement on the demands when the two sides meet again next Sunday.

President Ershad and the 15-party alliance held their first round of talks last Sunday. Lieutenant General Ershad met leaders of the seven-party alliance, the other main opposition grouping, twice last week for talks on the same demands.

AFP: Lawyers Launch Strike Against Martial Law

BK151705 Hong Kong AFP in English 1700 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Dhaka, April 15 (AFP) — More than 15,000 lawyers throughout Bangladesh launched a day-long strike today demanding a quick end to the two-year-old martial law in the country. In Dhaka, advocates marched through the main city with banners carrying anti-government slogans. The lawyers warned that they would launch another strike on May 2 if their demands were not met by the end of April.

Reportage on Situation in Punjab

Railway Facilities Attacked

BK151606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] In Punjab, attempts were made by miscreants to set fire to about 30 wayside railway stations last night. A police spokesman told newsmen in Chandigarh today that railways records were damaged at almost all the places. In some stations, furniture was also damaged. (?Crude) bomb explosions were reported from three places damaging windowpanes and doors.

The spokesman said the miscreants came fully armed in groups with their faces muffled. At a few stations, they were chased by the home guards and the Railway Protection Force personnel on duty.

The spokesman said train movements were, however, not affected by these incidents.

In another incident, railway gangmen found some fishplates missing near Qila Raipur on the Ludhiana-Dhuri section of the northern railway early this morning. The track was, however, repaired before the arrival of the next train.

Meanwhile, additional Railway Protection Force personnel are being sent to the state to assist the authorities to safeguard railway property. The state government has also been asked to strengthen security measures to protect railway property.

A political affairs committee of the Union Cabinet discussed the Punjab situation today. It was called by the prime minister following incidents of arson at railway stations in the state.

150 Arrested

BK160903 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] A UNITED NEWS OF INDIA report just received says the Punjab police have rounded up nearly 150 activists of the banned All-India Sikh Students Federation. The agency quotes an official spokesman in Chandigarh as saying that the arrests which started last night are still continuing.

AFP: Army Call Up Authorized

BK160803 Hong Kong AFP in English 0741 GMT 16 Apr 84

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, April 16 (AFP) — The Punjab government was reported today to have been authorized to call in the army if necessary to curb the new spate of violence by suspected Sikh militants in the trouble northwestern state.

The violence took a new turn with weekend arson attacks on 38 railway stations in what was described as the largest and most-organized operation since the pro-autonomy Sikh campaign began some 21 months ago. All but one of the state's 12 districts were the scene of attacks on the railways, which are fully owned by the federal government. The 38th station to be raided was in Patiala District, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said. PTI also said that a Hindu priest was shot dead last night by unidentified gunmen in a village near the Sikh holy city of Amritsar. It did not give details.

The *TRIBUNE* newspapers, published from Chandigarh, the joint capital of the Punjab and the Hindu-dominated Haryana State, said that Punjab officials had received clearance to all out the army if necessary. The reports, quoting unidentified sources, said the decision to grant such authority to district magistrates and other law-and-order officials was taken at a weekend meeting here of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's advisers. There was no confirmation of the *TRIBUNE* report, which came amid increasing concern over the violence that has left more than 400 people dead since the Sikh drive started, more than 100 of them killed in the last two months.

Opposition parties and some prominent individuals had in the past urged that the regular Indian army be sent to the Punjab, but the federal government had maintained its caution. One federal source explained that a move to send the army to the Punjab would dash any hope of a negotiated settlement of Sikh demands for political and religious concessions.

Law and order in the state is currently maintained by federally controlled paramilitary troops and police under the supervision of the state government, which have been vested with wide powers.

The Punjab, a rich farming state that covers, 50,376 square kilometers (20,150 square miles), has only four major cities but [figure indistinct] villages. It [has] density of 331 people per square kilometer (27 per square mile).

Meanwhile, communist leaders in Punjab said that they had received threats from the Sikhs in the past few days.

PTI said that a joint delegation of the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India and the independent Communist Party of India-Marxist met administration officials in Amritsar yesterday to convey their fears.

Two Shot in Amritsar

BK161257 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] In Amritsar, two persons were shot dead this afternoon by some unidentified assailants. While the president of the local unit of the Akali Dal-Talwandi group, (Malik Singh Jakhar), was gunned down within the Golden Temple complex, the other person, a tea stall owner, was killed outside the complex.

An official spokesman said in Chandigarh that the caretaker of a religious place was killed and another person was injured by some armed miscreants in a village near Taran Taran in Amritsar district last night. The miscreants came in a car and escaped after the incident.

Officials Hold Talks With Sri Lankan Minister

Defense Minister

BK131559 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] The visiting Sri Lanka minister of national security, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, held discussions in New Delhi today with the defense minister, Mr Venkataraman, on the problems of Tamils in his country. The meeting lasted nearly 3 hours.

Mr Venkataraman was assisted by the prime minister's special envoy, Mr G. Parthasarathy; the foreign secretary, Mr Rastotra; and the Indian high commissioner in Sri Lanka, Mr S.J.S. Chatwal.

Mr Athulathmudali was accompanied by the Sri Lankan high commissioner in New Delhi, Mr. B.P. Tilakaratna.

Colombo Account

BK141127 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] The minister of national security, Lalith Athulathmudali, met the Indian defense minister, R. Venkataraman, in New Delhi yesterday for detailed discussions on the ethinic problem in Sri Lanka. Foreign press reports quote an official as saying that the 3 hours of talks were also attended by Indian Foreign Secretary K. Rasgotra, Special Adviser to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi G. Parthasarathy, and India's high commissioner in Colombo J.S. Chatwal.

According to an Indian spokesman, yesterday's discussions were frank and cordial. He did not elaborate.

Mr Athulathmudali, who is in New Delhi on a 4-day visit, is also expected to call on Mrs Gandhi.

Mr Athulathmudali is reported to have assured Indian officials that Sri Lanka had not set up a naval blockade but only a surveillance zone to prevent the movement of insurgents and arms to Sri Lanka from southern India.

The reported existence of a guerrilla training camp for terrorist separatists in Tamil Nadu also figured in the talks, according to Indian official sources.

Prime Minister Gandhi

BK141246 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] The visiting national security minister of Sri Lanka, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, called on the prime minister in New Delhi today. During his 45-minute meeting with Mrs Gandhi, Mr Athulathmudali explained the efforts made by the Jayewardene government to find a political solution to the problem of Tamil minorities in the island.

Mrs Gandhi was assisted in the talks by her special envoy, Mr G. Parthasarathy, and India's high commissioner to Sri Lanka, Mr S.J.S. Chatwal.

External Affairs Minister

BK150919 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] The Sri Lanka minister for national security, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali, had an hour's meeting with the external affairs minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, today on the problems of Tamils in the island.

Mr Rao was assisted by Mr G. Parthasarathy, the prime minister's special envoy, the foreign secretary, Mr M. Rasgotra, and India's high commissioner to Sri Lanka, Mr S.J.S. Chatwal.

Athulathmudali Statement

BK151413 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Minister of National Security Lalith Athulathmudali in a statement before his departure from New Delhi today has said that India and Sri Lanka have agreed on the need to maintain a dialogue, especially at this time. In view of some uncertainties which have recently entered bilateral relations of both countries, the prime minister of India had invited the president of Sri Lanka to send a special envoy at this juncture for an exchange of views on matters of mutual concern. Mr Athulathmudali said that it was readily accepted as a useful means of renewing traditional ties of friendship and cooperation.

The minister was cordially received by the president of India, Mr Zail Singh. He also had the opportunity for wide-ranging discussions with the Indian prime minister, the defense and external affairs ministers, and others including Mr G.Parthasarathy.

In his statement, Mr Athulathmudali has said that their exchange of views were cordial and frank. These discussions have reviewed the state of progress at the roundtable conference and the prospects for the future. This was in the context of India's good offices which helped to begin the (?process) which resulted in convening of the roundtable conference in Sri Lanka.

Mr Athulathmudali said that they took the opportunity of reviewing all matters which relate to and impinge upon the political discussions at the roundtable conference. They also exchanged views on the impact of events in each other's country in the context of the problems under discussion.

The prime minister and others with whom Mr Athulathmudali had discussion have also emphatically reiterated India's good will for Sri Lanka and her commitment to respect our sovereignty and territorial integrity. This was greatly appreciated by Minister Athulathmudali. He had assured the Indian leaders that Sri Lanka reciprocates these sentiments in full measure.

The minister had also taken the opportunity in his discussions to explain the perceptions of a smaller country and the rationale for policies and actions (?chosen) by Sri Lanka recently. He has reiterated the government's commitment to seek a political solution to the ethnic question in Sri Lanka and the need to assist the political process by creating an appropriate climate for a political dialogue to be carried forward meaningfully.

Mr Athulathmudali took the opportunity to emphasize the necessity in striving for such a political solution to mobilize the national consensus which will encompass the broad mass of the people.

He will report the outcome of the talks to President Jayewardene and the Parliament over the next few days. The Indian Government will issue its own statement on the visit and talks tomorrow.

Venkataraman: We Seek Acceptable Formula in Sri Lanka
BK160419 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] The defense minister, Mr Venkataraman, has said India always stands for settlement of issues through bilateral talks. Addressing a meeting in Tiruchirappalli, he said we are seeking a formula acceptable to the Tamils and Sinhalese in Sri Lanka. The defense minister asserted that India never encourages secession in any country.

Referring to the Punjab problem, Mr Venkataraman condemned the killing of innocent people in the state.

Chief Minister Expresses 'Anguish' Over Tamil Killings
BK141249 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] The Tamil Nadu chief minister, Mr M.G. Ramachandran, has expressed anguish at the continued killing of Tamils in Sri Lanka particularly when talks are being held to settle the ethnic issue. Speaking to newsmen in Tiruchirappalli today, the chief minister disclosed that he would be holding talks on the 23d and 24th of this month.

Students, Police Clash in Karachi 14 April
BK150921 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] There were renewed demonstrations by the students in Karachi yesterday in protest against the martial law ban on students unions. According to reports, police used batons and fired tear gas shells to disperse the demonstrators. Seven students were injured in the incident, 13 students were arrested

Lawyers in Pakistan say that they have set up a tribunal to investigate the alleged violations of human rights by the military government. Some of the top lawyers are members of the tribunal. It will urge the government to release all political prisoners and lift the ban on political activities.

Zia: Next Election Should Be on Nonparty Basis

BK141740 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Excerpts] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said considering the prevailing situation and for the sake of Pakistan's solidarity, it is his considered opinion that the next election should be held on a nonparty basis. However, he said the final decision will be made by the Cabinet.

He was addressing the closing session of the 2-day seminar on national integration in Lahore this evening. He called upon the people, particularly politicians, to study his program of 12 August and to make suggestions. He asked them to have faith in him that elections will be held, God willing, according to this program.

The president said that a very limited period, not exceeding 6-7 weeks, will be allowed for electioneering. He said the date for elections will be announced at an appropriate time because if the date was announced now, then no other work would be done in the country.

Referring to the future system of government, he reiterated thatthis would be totally Islamic. However, if the need arose, he would call upon the people to decide through a referendum whether they wanted a Western or Islamic system of government.

He agreed with the viewpoint of one of the speakers that the election of the head of state should be held directly by all the voters in the country to ensure political stability and national integration. This would be followed by election of members of the shoora [advisory council].

The president declared that the question of federation and the provinces was settled once and for all with the coming into being of Pakistan. The provinces are only geographical units. He said the issues of federation and confederation are matters of shame for us and especially for those whose ancestors had worked for the establishment of Pakistan. He warned against fanning provincialism and said this would weaken the country. He said he was not against promotion of regional languages and culture, but it should beremembered that Urdu is our national language.

The president said the government would not allow the propagation of alien ideology in the country. He called upon newspapers not to publish anything against the ideology of Pakistan and Islam. In this connection, he said district level committees consisting of federal and provincial councillors besides the district administration would be formed by the provincial governors to prevent the publication of yellow papers. Such material would be burned at public places. He said the government would also not permit the publication or import into the country of obscene material.

Referring to the minorities, particularly the Quadianis, he said they would not be permitted to preach against Islam. He said the Quadianis had already been declared non-Muslim by the National Assembly, and under the law they could not propagate their faith — Aqida — nor could they invite people to join their faith. He warned that if the Quadianis did not desist from their activities, their papers and journals would be confiscated and legal action would be taken against them.

President Comments on Weapons Acquisition, India

BK160619 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has stressed the need for removal of lack of confidence and trust between India and Pakistan and said that the two countries should live as good neighbors respecting each other's existence. He said that Pakistan will never attack India first. In an interview with a Bombay magazine, he said that the two countries can have a great future through promoting mutual trust.

In reply to a question on the acquisition of so-called sophisticated weapons by Pakistan, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that India is 10 times the size of Pakistan and it has been acquiring sophisticated weapons from France, Britain, and the Soviet Union for the last 5 years. The president asked: After all, against whom are these arms going to be used? The president said Pakistan has never questioned why India is buying Jaguar and MIG planes because we feel that it is up to India, which is surrounded by small neighbors, to decide and assess what is necessary for its own security. Similarly, Pakistan has the right to assess what is required for its security.

Replying to a question, the president said that some smugglers were caught in Pakistan recently while trying to import arms: We have solid evidence which proves that elements connected with India were involved in it.

Reportage on UN Envoy Cordovez' Activities

Meeting With Foreign Secretary

BK131132 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] The UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Mr Diego Cordovez, who returned to Islamabad from Kabul yesterday evening, held a meeting with the foreign secretary shortly after his arrival. A UN spokesman said last night that it has not been possible yet for Pakistan and Afghanistan to reach what he called full understanding on all necessary steps to solve the Afghanistan problem. But, he said, both sides are in full agreement to continue the UN diplomatic process, and the special envoy is also satisfeid with this. The spokesman said Mr Cordovez believes that, given the determination to continue efforts to find a solution to this problem through dialogue — as expressed in Islamabad and Kabul — it would be possible to reach agreement on necessary measures to give impetus to these discussions.

Mr Cordovez is expected to leave for Tehran en route to New York to inform the Iranian authorities about his discussions.

Talks With Yaqub Khan

BK131531 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Two more rounds of talks were held between the UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Mr Diego Cordovez, and the foreign minister, Sahabazada Yaqub Khan in Islamabad today. Mr Cordovez was assisted by two aides, while Sahabzada Yaqub Khan was assisted by senior officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Departure for Kabul

BK140936 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] The UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Diego Cordovez, left Islamabad for Kabul this morning in a bid to continue his efforts to find a political settlement to the Afghanistan issue. The Radio Pakistan representative has learned that Cordovez is expected to return to Islamabad this afternoon.

Return to Islamabad

BK141734 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] The UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Mr Diego Cordovez, returned to Islamabad tonight after another trip to Kabul during his current shuttle to find a peaceful political solution of the Afghanistan problem. Mr Cordovez left for Kabul unscheduled this morning to have further talks with the Karmal regime in a bid to resolve this 5-year-old Afghanistan problem.

Departure for Tehran

BK151012 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] The UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Mr Cordovez, has said the outcome of his talks during his current mission will help in carrying forward the efforts toward finding a comprehensive settlement on the Afghanistan problem. Talking to newsmen at the Islamabad Airport prior to his departure for Tehran this morning, he said the talks have not yet concluded and that he would be informed of the final outcome during the next 2-3 days. He said he would report back to the UN secretary general tonight on his current talks. The secretary general will later issue an official statement in New York, giving details of the outcome of the talks.

Mr Cordovez said that they were trying to generate an understanding to continue this process. He said he has always emphasized, and his Pakistani friends have agreed, that they should adopt a clear-cut line of action — no matter how much time it takes — to bring the results into focus. He said as they were dealing with very complicated and sensitive (? issues), they would be facing considerable difficulties in this regard. Our efforts, Mr Cordovez said, are to hold negotiations on issues under consideration in a frank and decisive manner.

End of Visit Statement

BK160615 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Pakistan has again expressed appreciation for the sincere and untiring efforts of the UN secretary general and his personal representative, Diego Cordovez, to seek a political settlement of the Afghanistan issue. An official statement issued in Islamabad at the end of the recently concluded visits to Tehran, Kabul, and Islamabad by Cordovez said that during the visits a number of proposals were considered to expedite the process of finding a solution to the Afghanistan issue through negotiations. Pakistan, in these efforts, extended its full cooperation in accordance with its well-known stand which is based on the priciples enshrined in the resolutions of the United Nations and the Islamic Conference Organization.

The statement said that although there exist significant differences of approach, there has been progress during the recent rounds of talks to continue the process of negotiations. The statement added that Cordovez' recent talks in Islamabad, Tehran, and Kabul centered on the issues which had been identified during the indirect talks in Geneva last June and during informal consultations in New York last November. Following the progress on the subject of modalities and conceptions during the last negotiations, special attention is being given in the current indirect talks on main issues. What can be expected only is that the pace of removing differences on these issues will be comparatively slower. [sentence as heard]

The statement added that the main task now is to complete the draft of the comprehensible settlement and to consider suitable means for implementation of its interrelated elements. They are: the withdrawal of forces, noninterference, international guarantees, and voluntary return of refugees.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Morocco Meeting

BK161208 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, left Islamabad this morning on his way to Morocco to attend the extraordinary meeting of the permanent committee of the ICO on Al-Quds. Talking to newsmen before his departure, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said the committee will consider the proposed move in the U.S. Congress for the shifting of American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and will devise ways and means of articulating the strong sentiments of the Islamic ummah [community] and measures to prevent the shifting of the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem. He said the Islamic sovereignty must be established in Jerusalem. The foreign minister said the committee will report back to the ICO about its findings in the issue.

In reply to another question, he said the Al-Quds Committee will also discuss the possibility of holding an extraordinary meeting of the Islamic foreign ministers and will take decision about it.

Romania's Ceausescu Set To Visit From 7 May
BK141758 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] President Ceausescu of Romania will pay a 4-day state visit to Pakistan from the 7th of next month at the invitation of the president.

Japan's Nakasone To Begin Visit 30 April
BK151351 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone will arrive in Pakistan on 30 April on a 4-day official visit at the invitation of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. He will exchange views on bilateral and international matters and on ways and means to increase cooperation between the two countries.

AFP Reports Release of Opposition Leader
BK151020 Hong Kong AFP in English 0934 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Lahore, Pakistan, April 15 (AFP) — A leading opponent of the Pakistani military regime, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, was released last night after four years under house arrest, officials announced here today. He is the lastest of several opposition politicians to be released from detention this year. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has pledged to free all political prisoners before "Islamic" elections he plans to hold next spring.

Mr. Khan, 67 was arrested by the military authorities in 1979, after he protested against the indefinite postponement of elections that had been promised by General Zia. Mr. Khan, also an opponent of executed Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, is head of the Pakistan Democratic Party, one of several parties in the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy [MRD], an opposition coalition. The MRD is waging a nationwide campaign for an end to martial law, the release of all political prisoners and free elections under the non-suspended parliamentary constitution of 1973.

It is now hoped that Mr. Khan's release will shortly be followed by that of other opposition politicians remaining in detention. They include Air Marshal Asghar Khan, leader of the (moderate) Tehrik-i-Istiqlal Party, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi and Mumtaz Bhutto, leaders of the Pakistan People's Party in turbulent Sind Province and the leaders of Pakistan's two socialist parties, Miraj Mohammad Khan and Fatehya Ali Khan.

SRI LANKA

Jaffna Curfew Hours 'Further Relaxed'

BK141110 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] The curfew hours in the Jaffna municipal area have been further relaxed. The curfew, which was lifted at 0600 today, will be reimposed at 1800 today. According to the Ministry of State, the curfew will be lifted at 0500 tomorrow, Sunday, the 15th.

The ministry also says that no incident has been reported in Jaffna during the last 24 hours.

Jayewardene Comments on Communal Conflict

BK151058 Hong Kong AFP in English 1009 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] New Delhi, April 15 (AFP) — Some 2,000 people are to be charged in connection with communal clashes in Sri Lanka last summer which left nearly 400 dead and 100,000 homeless, Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene told the magazine *INDIA TODAY*. In an exclusive interview to be released Monday, President Jayewardene also said the U.S. Navy would not be allowed to come to Trincomalee, a strategic harbour and tank farm on Sri Lanka's east coast. The Sri Lankan Government has recently agreed to lease the 99-tank oil depot to a Singapore-based consortium.

"No oil can be sold to military institutions or ships. If they (India) have fear about U.S. Navy coming to Trinco, I can't help it. We are not interested in their suspicions, their shouting, their sabre rattling," he said.

The president rejected the view that India could invade Sri Lanka to help its Tamil minority, who were the main victims in the clashes in July and August with the Island's Buddhist majority. "I don't think they can do it. But the Tamil terrorists and their friends may enter this country illegally. They (India) should stop talking to (Sri Lankan Tamil separatist leader Appapillai) Amirthalingam," he added.

Representatives of India's 45 million Tamils have been urging Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to send troops to Sri Lanka immediately "to save the lives of Tamils there from racial violence."

After a surge in attacks by Tamil militants, who are pressing for a separate Tamil state in the north and east of Sri Lanka because of alleged discrimination by successive Sinhalese-dominated governments, security forces have killed some 32 Tamils in the north in the past 10 days.

Mr. Amirthalingam, secretary of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), has been living in exile in southern India since the last year's clashes.

President Jayewardene also told the magazine his government was ready to grant an amnesty to Tamil militants if the Tamils accepted a political solution. "I told this to Amirthalingam more than three years ago," he said. If the TULF is sincere they must condemn violence and say they are against Eelam (an independent Tamil state). This will change the Sinhalese attitude completely."

Prime Minister Issues New Year Message

BK131226 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] The new year, with its spirit of renewal and reconcilliation, is an ideal occasion to plant the seeds of national harmony. We should make it a time to usher in harmony among people, among communities, and among religoins. Prime Minister R. Premadasa says that unity of all people with our common hopes, expectations, and aspirations will be our strength.

In a new year message, he emphasizes that we can face any challenge to society and its hallowed heritage with this strength alone. All of us desire peace, unity, and understanding. peace-loving people throughout the country will always refute and despise any attempt to create an environment of fear and mistrust.

Mr Premadasa points out that extreme elements prefer to incite the people to take the law into their hands for the sole purpose of creating chaos. We must guard overselves against such provocation.

Although the occasion is traditionally celebrated as the Sinhala and Hindu new year, it has now become a national festival where all countrymen share good will, happiness, and brotherhood that come with it. The new year has been identified as a time for renewal and reunion. Therefore, the prime minister appeals to the people to make this year an occasion to kindle and foster fresh hopes for peace, unity, and prosperity in our motherland.

Materials on 15 April Majlis Elections

President's Sermon

LD131432 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Excerpts] On the eve of the elections for the second Majlis, millions of our Muslim compatriots throughout the country today observed the political religious Friday prayers. Friday imams urged the various strata of the nation to participate extensively and actively in the destiny-making elections to the Majlis. Tehran University and the surrounding thoroughfares today witnessed monolithic participation by the people in the auspicious Friday prayer ceremonies in which they observed this awesome tradition under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

Tehran's Friday imam devoted his second Friday prayer sermon to the destiny-making elections to the Majlis and emphasized: The fundamental issue is that of the elections and, praise be to God, thanks to the emphatic counsels of our great imam a few months ago with regard to the elections, and drawing on the imam's guidelines, the people will hold the elections with unprecedented zeal and enthusiasm. Tehran's Friday imam added: According to information at our disposal, the people throughout the country have begun a serious unanimous movement toward electing better representatives. Nevertheless, the people should be careful to frustrate counterrevolutionary plots and should pay heed and should not allow immoral measures which do not tally with Islam to influence them.

These elections therefore are of importance from the standpoint of the people's comprehensive presence on the scene of a momentous social movement, particularly when the ill-wishers, the black-hearted and the propaganda mouthpieces, and those envious residing abroad are hoping that with the passing of 5 years since the victory of the Islamic Revolution the people's enthusiasm will not be as it was and that they will not go to the polling booths. But when millions of men go to the ballot boxes and cast their votes the day after tomorrow, that will prove that the Islamic Republic is resting on the shoulders of every one of the people. [cheers]

It is because of the importance of the elections that the foreign-organized counterrevolution, organized by the global superpowers, is gripped with anxiety and panic. When you see the despicable paws of global arrogance, that is, the scoundrels who have fled from Iran and some of their scum inside the country express their views about the elections, this is tantamount to the global arrogance's policy toward the elections we have ahead of us. If you want to find out what the superpowers want with regard to these elections, you should find out what messages are sent to the country by their paws from abroad, the refugees who have fled the country's borders and have sought refuge behind the skirts of both East and West: empty and futile messages which cannot bring about any reaction except universal mockery from our people. They deeply hope that when Sunday comes nobody will vote, nobody will go the ballot boxes, the elections will be held in a cold and silent atmosphere, and that those who might perhaps be elected to the Majlis would not have the neccessary conditions for being Majlis deputies. This is what the global superpowers and the enemies of the revolution and the Iranian people want.

I believe that the activities and endeavors by the counter revolution in countering these elections will be even greater than its activities and endeavors in countering the elections to the first Majlis. This is because during the first elections the counterrevolution hoped to infiltrate the Majlis; you therefore saw how certain people from the various wings of the minigroups subservient to East and West, after beautifying their hypocritical false faces, came along and were put forward, and some even infiltrated the Majlis. Those who infiltrated the Majlis, whose treacheries were subsequently revealed to the people and the justice apparatus, were handed over for Islamic punishment.

They entertained such a hope last time. But today, after exposing those false and treacherous faces and after the revelation of those acts of treachery emanating from the sundry wings and minigroups during the past few years, they have no such chance. They know that the people would no longer be deceived by them and would no longer elect them to the Majlis, therefore, they are increasingly turning to religious and pure hezbollahi individuals who love this revolution. As they have no hopes of infiltrating the Majlis, there is a possibility that their trouble-making against the elections will be greater. Therefore, you should all be vigilant and watchful in order to nip in the bud any plot by counterrevolution aimed at disrupting the secure and tranquil atmosphere of these elections.

IRNA Account

GF131547 Tehran IRNA in English 1525 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Tehran, April 13, IRNA — The Friday prayers leader of Tehran, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i, today called on people throughout the country to participate in Sunday's Majlis elections and prove to the world once again that this revolution still relies on the people and that the war, the various plots of the superpowers and the loudspeakers of the East and West could not undermine the people's desire to vote.

President Khamene'i, addressing thousands of people attending this week's Friday prayers at Tehran University, said news from Tehran and provincial cities indicated a serious and popular welcome of the elections.

The president stressed that the Majlis election was not merely a political event but was connected to the future of the revolution and Islam.

This 270-member Majlis could draw hundreds of laws and policies for the government in the next four years, he said.

He added that because of its importance the counterrevolutionaries and the big powers of the world were worried about people's participation in the elections.

President Khamene'i said the candidate chosen by the people should be committed to religion, revolutionary, aware of the Islamic ideology and an expert in his field of work.

He said if the people were not personally sure about the background of all the candidates, they could inquire about them from other informed and trustworthy people.

The president said, of course there is room for competition, but this competition is a healthy one. Regardless of insignificant actions in some parts of the country which are not compatible with Islam, in general Islamic manners are observed everywhere and all (candidates) are busy with proper campaigns and election activities.

The Majlis elections on Sunday will be the seventh general elections since the victory of the Islamic revolution. The first Majlis elections took place in March 1980. There have been two general elections for the Assembly of Experts (August 1979 and December 1982) and three presidential elections (January 1980, July 1981 and October 1981)

There have also been two national referendums: one for the establishment of the Islamic Republic (April 1979) and the other for the constitution (December 1979).

Prosecutor General's Warning

LD141144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] On the eve of the second round of the destiny-making elections to the Majlis, Yusuf Sane'i, state prosecutor general, announced today:

With the holding of the second round of the Majlis elections, world arrogance and its hireling agents inside the country who see themselves being destroyed in the face of the determination of the Iranian marty-nurturing nation may begin a desperate struggle to create disruption in the holding of the elections. Therefore, all officials of the judicial power and the authorities concerned are informed that under these sensitive circumstances they are required to carry out their duties with more vigilance and care and to report to the Islamic Revolution public prosecutor's offices or ordinary public prosecutor's offices any cases of violation or any suspicous cases.

Meanwhile,it is brought to the attention of the whole Muslim nation to foil the conspracies hatched by the counterrevolutionary and deceived agents through cooperating with the officials in charge.

Start of Voting

GF150749 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The second term elections for the Majlis and the second phase elections of the Council of Experts began at 0700 today throughout the country.

On the basis of the communique issued by the election headquarters at the Interior Ministry, the polling will continue for 10 hours throughout the country, that is, between 0700 and 1700. All voters must produce their identity cards at the polling stations.

The minimum voting age is 15 and all persons born before 15 April 1969 may take part in the elections.

Tehran citizens are voting at 2,700 polling stations to elect 30 deputies for the second term of the Majlis.

Report on Leaders Voting

LD151049 Tehran IRNA in English 0940 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Tehran April 15 IRNA — The leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, at 08:30 today cast his secret votes for his elected representatives for the second term of the Majlis and second round of the Assembly of Experts, at the Hoseyniyeh Jamaran near his residence, north of Tehran.

The imam was accompanied by his son, Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmad Khomeyni as well as a group of theologians and members of his office.

Another report said that Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani also cast his ballot for the elections at 09:10 today at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran.

Reports reaching here from the holy city of Qom said that among the prominent religious leaders residing there Ayatollah Montazeri, Ayatollah Golpayegani and Ayatollah Meshkini had cast their votes for two representatives who will enter the Majlis from Qom.

Speaking to the people present at the polling station, Ayatollah Montazeri, addressing the future representatives of the Majlis, urged them to pass laws in the interest of Islam, the country and the oppressed masses.

Ayatollah Sane'i, the prosecutor general of the country, also votes in Qom this morning. Seven people have been nominated for the Majlis from Qom, two of whom will be elected.

In Tehran, President 'Ali Khamene'i cast his vote at the polling station at Abuzar Mosque, downtown Tehran, the same place where an assassination attempt was made against his life in which his hand was injured. Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi also voted early in the morning in downtown Tehran.

The elections for the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the Assembly of Experts have been set for today, coinciding with the birth anniversary of Imam 'Ali (AS), the first imam of the household of the prophet (SAW). This day is a public holiday in the Islamic Republic. The voting started at 07:00 hours and will last until 17:00 hours which time could be extended.

Withdrawal of Candidates

LD151159 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] The executive committee of Tehran election constituency has announced the names of candidates who have withdrawn from the elections:

1. Seyyed 'Ali Qayuri

2. Ne'matollah 'Adel

3. 'Isa Khayyer-Habibollahi

4. Mrs Manzar Khayyer-Habibollahi

5. Hasan Asadi-Lari

6. Seyyed Bakr Mahanna, alias Seyyed Mahanna

7. Hoseyn Kafil, alias Hajj Kafili

8. 'Ali Zar'e Tavakkoli

9. Ahmad Roshanfekr Rad

The supervisory council of Tehran elections announced: As previously announced, two Christian candidates, (?Nerayer Elsaiyan) and 'Abdollah Daqiqian, were found unsuitable and their names have been struck from the list of candidates for the Majlis second term.

Radio Iran Comment

GF151940 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Following the resignation of a number of candidates from the various cities in the country, it officially was announced in Tehran this morning that four [as heard] Majlis candidates had not considered it worthwhile to cooperate with the regime in its atrocities and had forfeited their membership in the mullahs' Majlis.

The withdrawal of the election candidates took place when groups opposed to the regime circulated nightletters and communiques to the (?nominated) candidates and warned them of collusion with the mullahs, demanding their withdrawal from this degrading profession. The nightletter stressed that Khomeyni's objective in setting up the second Majlis is to gain fresh accomplices for his innumerable crimes.

According to the latest telephone reports received an hour ago, Messrs Ahmad Rosanfekr Rad Hajj (Nasiri) and Seyyed Mahanna and [name indistinct] have officially informed Mr Tehrani, chief of the election headquarters of the Interior Ministry, that they are not (?interested in) participating in the elections.

Election Law Violation

GF151610 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Communique No 11 issued by Tehran Election Commission]

[Text] According to reports received, opportunists have stationed themselves at some of the polling stations where voting is under way and have started filling in ballots for illiterate or semiliterate people. This is against the election law, and this fact has been clarified several times. It is hereby again announced that if such activities are noticed, the offenders will be dealt with according to the law. The administration officials are dutybound to prevent such people from being present at the polling stations.

Interior Minister's Inspection

GF151530 Tehran IRNA in English 1516 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Sanandaj, April 15, IRNA — Minister of Interior Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri arrived in Sanandaj, Kordestan Province, to inspect voting polls.

Speaking to IRNA the interior minister said people of the province had not raised a single issue in relation to the elections and he described their participation in the elections here as very good despite propaganda by splinter groups.

Mr. Nateq-Nuri is due to inspect and supervise elections in several provinces. He left Sanandaj at 11:00 a.m. for Bakhtaran Province, West Iran.

In Bakhtaran the minister paid a visit to the polling station [words indistinct] Qasr-e Shirin and Khorramshahr.

A number of the voters from the war-stricken towns were prevented from voting because they did not carry proper identification.

However compared to previous nations the participation of the refugees in the elections has been greater. [as received]

The interior minister said the elections were enthusiastically welcomed in Sanandaj and people in long queues could be seen waiting in at polling stations.

He said news imperialism and world oppressors intended to distort elections but vast participation of committed Muslims as was witnessed at polling stations was a crushing blow to such propaganda.

Voting has been continuing without incident in all cities and districts of Bakhtaran Province.

Extension of Voting Deadline

LD151658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1624 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Statement issued by election headquarters]

[Text] In the name of God. Because of the vast participation of the people in the elections and because people continue to come to polling stations throughout the country, to provide the necessary facilities for all those dear brothers and sisters who have not been able to cast their votes, the deadline for voting is extended to 2100 tonight. The governors hereby are empowered to use their own judgment in closing down the polling stations that have

completed their work and where there are no more people coming to cast votes.

[Signed] 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri, minister of interior

Khamene'i, Musavi Comments

LD151856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Excerpts] President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Supreme Court President Musavi-Ardabili, and Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi today attended polling stations amid welcoming cheers of the martyr-nurturing and heroic people of Tehran and cast their votes for the elections of the second term of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the second phase of the Council of Experts. In this connection, our correspondent has interviewed the president, the prime minister, and the president of the State Supreme Court, to which we draw your attention:

[Begin recording; correspondent] Mr President, during the past few days, the propaganda systems of global arrogance have spread some biased news on elections of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the Council of Experts. Would you please explain what the consequences of these elections would be and what in your opinion are the importance of holding these elections in realizing the aspirations of the Islamic Revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran and in achieving the goals of the deprived and oppressed people of our country?

[Khaneme'i; short break in transmission] It proves to the entire world the uncompromosing attitude of our revolution. The world has now realized that in our country the people (?support the revolution) and these elections were a general maneuver to prove this claim. In the coming term, the Islamic Consultative Assembly will be facing many basic and essential problems and it should pass some laws to solve these problems. This important responsibility will be on the shoulders of the deputies in the second term. Therefore, the burden of responsibility is very heavy and important. In my view, the remarkable and conspicuous point of these elections, which is more remarkable than ever before, is the people's curiosity and enthusiasm to obtain true information on the candidates in order to get to know them better. In my view, this point has created a new movement in our society under the guidance of the imam, and God willing, it will be an auspicious movement.

[Correspondent] Mr Musavi, the martyr-nurturing and heroic people of our country have gone to polling stations since the early hours of this morning in order to cast their votes for their chosen candidates. Would you please explain how far the previous Majlis was in harmony with the government and what are your expectations from the Majlis in its second term?

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. First, about the second term of the Majlis, if we were to make a judgment and depict it realistically, we would make a prediction by looking at the people's faces. The people's presence, their moves, and enthusiasm permit us to guess that the second Majlis will be a true representative of all the toiling, self-sacrificing, and oppressed people. Naturally, it is going to be a revolutionary Majlis. Under such circumstances, the government should coordinate with the Majlis, the same as the past. God willing, with the guidance of the imam of the nation and with the policy determined by the Majlis, the serving government would be able to continue its path and policy to serve this self-sacrificing people.

[Correspondent] What sort of harmony and coordination existed in the past?

[Musavi] It was extremely good because of the popular texture of the Majlis, because the Majlis was really part of the people, and because of the Majlis's dependence on the people. [end recording]

Announcement of Final Results

LD160932 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] After the deadline for the second Majlis elections and elections for the second round of the Council of Experts at 2100 last night, which was extended twice because of the enthusiastic reception given to the elections by the people of our country, the vote count began in polling stations and is still going on. The election headquarters stationed at the Ministry of Interior has announced the following final results of some of the constituencies:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The results of votes cast in the country's constituencies for candidates for the second Majlis election which have acquired an absolute majority of votes, as received up to 0600, are:

1. From 58,915 votes cast in Nahavand constituency, Mr Ahmad Zamaniyan was elected with 34,693 votes.

2. From 51,957 votes cast in Taft constituency, Mr Abolqasm (Vafi) was elected with 38,118 votes.

3. From 33,172 votes cast in Khaf constituency, Mr Mohammad Naser Tavakolzadeh was elected with 16,791 votes.

4. From 49,206 votes cast in Ardestan constituency, Mr Hoseyn Soltani was elected with 28,581 votes.

5. From 39,083 votes cast in Sonqor Koliya's constituency, Mr Morad 'Ali Ahmadi was elected with 28,937 votes.

6. From 43,327 votes cast in Khomeyn constituency, Mr Seyyed Mohammad 'Ali Qoreyshi was elected with 26,582 votes.

7. From 100,350 votes cast in Yazd constituency, Mr Seyyed Jalil Sadr-Tabataba'i was elected with 53,211 votes.

8. From 53,337 votes cast in Gonabad constituency, Mr Mehdi Mehdizadeh was elected with 40,319 votes.

9. From 47,789 votes cast in Semnan constituency, Mr Seyyed Reza Akram was elected with 27,091 votes.

10. From 38,321 votes cast in Asadabad constituency, Mr. Mohammad Bakr Bahrami was elected with 25,644 votes.

11. From 78,172 votes cast in Torbate Heydariyeh constituency, Mr Mehdi Ya'qobi was elected with 51,380 votes.

12. From 60,314 votes cast in Rafsanjan constituency, Mr Hoseyn Hashemiyan was elected with 58,037 votes.

13. From 13,192 votes cast in Khash constituency, Mr Jamed Damani was elected with 9,299 votes.

14. From 72,861 votes cast in (Bo'in Zahra) constituency, Mr Akbar Hamidzadeh-Gili was elected with 56,941 votes.

15. From 37,509 votes cast in Shirvan constituency, Mr Seyyed 'Ali Evaz-Zadeh was elected with 18,857 votes.

16. From 75,563 votes cast in Shahr Kord constituency, Mr Fereydun (Eztaki) was elected with 46,839 votes.

17. From 39,164 votes cast in (Toviserkan) constituency, Mr Gholam Hoseyn Rahbarpur was elected with 32,591 votes.

18. From 39,826 votes cast in Naqadeh constituency, Mr 'Ali Parizad was elected with 22,472 votes.

19. From 44,734 votes cast in Sarab constituency, Mr "Ali Malakuti was elected with 37,671 votes.

20. From 430,064 votes cast in (Qorveh) constituency, Mr Mohammad Reza Rahimi was elected with 31,796 votes.

Results for 15 Towns

GF160751 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] The election headquarters at the Interior Ministry has received election results for 15 towns. The following is a communique issued on these results:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Here are the results of the voting throughout the country for candidates for the second term of the Majlis as of 0800 [0430 GMT] of 16 April 1984:

1. In Khorramabad, out of 88,838 votes cast, Mr Mohammad Saleh Taheri was elected with 54,442 votes. Another vote will take place to elect one more candidate there in the second phase of the voting.

2. In Golpayegan, out of 53,537 votes cast, Mr Abutaleb Mahmudi was elected with 27,142 votes.

3. In (Bas), out of 40,882 votes cast, Mr Mohammad Reza Bahonar was elected with 21,990 votes.

4. In (Mahshar), out of 45,646 votes cast, Mr Gholam Reza Rahimi Hajiabadi was elected with 30,838 votes.

5. In Arak, out of 150,164 votes cast, Mr. Mojtaba Mirja'fari was elected with 95,600 votes. Another deputy will be elected here in the second phase of the voting.

6. In Andimeshk, out of 54,502 votes cast, Mr Mir-Morteza Musavi-(Abraqbakoh) was elected with 42,457 votes.

7. In Torbat-e Jam, out of 170,043 votes cast, Mr (Ezzatollah Dehqani) was elected with 60,356 votes.

8. In Falavarjan, out of 55,691 votes cast, Mr 'Edi Mohammad Mirza'i Ata'babadi was elected with 31,985 votes.

9. In Bandar (Anjileyn), out of 46,320 votes cast, Mr Mohammad Mehdi Torgol was elected with 23,412 votes.

10. In Sirjan, out of 68,243 votes cast, Seyyed Ahmad Hoseyni Zaidabadi was elected with 45,677 votes.

11. In Jahrom, out of 68,680 votes cast, Mr Fakhroddin Hashemi Khan Kohandani was elected with 38,801 votes.

12. In Kashan, out of 96,901 votes cast, Mr Hoseyn (Mahluti) was elected with 52,941 votes.

13. In (Farayen), out of 31,444 votes cast, 'Alibaba Baba'i was elected with 15,855 votes.

14. In Rud Baran, out of 61,030 votes cast, Mr Ebrahim Jamal Ysafi, alias Dashti, was elected with 45,267 votes.

15. In Sume'eh Sara, out of 62,094 votes cast, Mr Mohammad Taqi Ranjbar (Chubeh) was elected with 41,336 votes.

Further Results

LD161000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The result of the votes counted for the second Majlis elections, which we have received up to 1100 today, has been announced by the state election headquarters. Those who have received the absolute majority of votes are:

1. In Ramhormoz constituency, from 44,331 votes cast, Mr Seyyed Abolqasem Davud al-Musavi, alias Musavi-Damghani, was elected with 28,866 votes.

2. In Shushtar constituency, from 45,555 votes cast, Mr Seyyed Mohammad Kazem Emam-Musavi was elected with 27,048 votes.

3. In Qom constituency, from 214,764 votes cast, Mr Sadeq Sadeqi-Gili alias Khalkhali, was elected with 144,160 votes. A second round of elections is to be held to elect another candidate.

4. In Malavi constituency, from 51,891 votes cast, Mr Seyyed Nurredin Rahimi was elected with 35,989 votes.

5. In (Torqabeh) constituency, from 59,073 votes cast, Mr Mahmud Marvi-Samavarchi was elected with 49,629 votes.

6. In Kuhdasht constituency, from 51,378 votes, Mr 'Ali Asghar Esfandiarpur was elected with 32,966 votes.

7. In Shahrud constituency, from 72,785 votes cast, Mr Seyyed Hoseyn Chitsaz-Mohammadi was elected with 59,324 votes.

8. In Linjan constituency, from 73,445 votes, Mr 'Ali Asghar Mortazavifar was elected with 42,248 votes.

9. In Sabzevar constituency, from 123,230 votes cast, Mr Mohammad Reza Rahchamani was elected with 63,421 votes. There will be a second round of elections to elect another deputy.

10. In Ferdows and Tabas constituency, from 48,957 votes, Mr 'Abdol Reza Hashemza'i (Nahbendan) was elected with 31,877 votes.

11. In Shahr-e Babak constituency, from 33,411 votes, Mr Hasan Ja'fari was elected with 18,576 votes.

12. In Sarvestan constituency, from 35,260 votes, Mr Mehdi Qa'emifar was elected with 26,029 votes.

13. In Behbahan constituency, from 55,892 votes cast, Mr Nurollah 'Abedi was elected with 29,687 votes.

IRNA on 'Massive' Turnout

LD161038 Tehran IRNA in English 0913 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Tehran, April 16, IRNA — Sunday's Majlis elections once again proved to the world that there is no room in Iran for the counterrevolution and, thus, there is less opportunity for the implementation of Eastern or Western plots.

Soliciting of public votes for the establishment of the pillars of ruling system in the country is one of the principal measures taken by the Islamic Republic.

The second Majlis elections were held without incident and were unprecedentedly welcomed as was indicated by the massive voter turn out at about 32,000 polls all over the country by a nation which has been involved in an imposed war for the last 43 months.

The rush of millions of voters to the polling stations forced the Interior Ministry to extend the voting hours for four hours.

The elections were conducted at a time when global oppressors and Zionists, as well as subservient counterrevolutionaries, had staged, since two weeks ago, futile propaganda to disappoint people of the role they play in the determination of their fate.

As was expected foreign news agencies did not hesitate any measure to overshadow massive participation of the Muslim people of Iran including minorities in the elections, and the fact that the elections were held while Iran is fighting an imposed war. [sentence as received]

However much such media might have disreputed the elections, the rush of the people to the polling stations thwarted all the conspiracies of the enemies of the revolution.

Radio Iran on 'Deserted' Booths

GF151820 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 15 Apr 84

[From news headlines]

[Text] Once again the Iranian nation gave a brilliant display of the national will vis-a-vis the Khomeyni regime. Today, the Iranian nation stayed away from the rigged elections of the Khomeyni regime en masse. According to nationalist elements, the polling booths were deserted all over the city of Tehran. Millions of Tehran residents were witnesses to the helplessness and abject condition of the Islamic regime which was broadcasting the program "Accomplished! Accomplished!" by Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i [as heard] who once again spoke of millions of people of the hezbollahi nation in the elections — elections which the media of the world dubbed a ridiculous exhibition and a spurious [word indistinct].

Free Voice of Iran Report

GF160618 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Iranian nation today showed its national and unbreakable will by maintaining silence over the contrived and false election show, demonstrating its opposition to the anti-Iranian Khomeyni regime.

Our correspondents in Tehran and other cities reported this afternoon that polling stations were devoid of voters and the cronies of the regime were amazed about the deep silence of the population across the country. Thus, the brave Iranian nation, providing a glorious show of national unity, gave a vote of no confidence to the anti-Iranian Khomeyni regime.

Following reports concerning the failure of elections in Kordestan sent to Tehran by the provincial officials,announcing the lack of support by the people for the laughable election show, Mullah Nateq-Nuri hurriedly rushed to Kordestan today to aid the mercenary officials of this province with cheating in balloting and ways of announcing results. Polling stations were more deserted in Kordestan than any other parts of Iran.

The agents of Khomeyni's regime — guards and committee agents — tried to bring groups of hezbollahis to the polling stations in Tehran to show that polling stations were overflowing with voters. Among the 2,525 polling stations, the Khomeyni regime targeted only a handful as areas for news coverage. They gathered hundreds of guards and committee members and their families in these stations for the express purpose of filming them.

Even though the Khomeyni regime reduced the age of voters and even though there were rumors that any birth certificate without an election stamp on it would mean that its owner would not receive food coupons, less than 10 percent of the eligible voters

actually turned up in polling stations. The majority of the people refrained from participation in the contrived election show of the Khomeyni regime. People, in order to stop hezbollahis from going from one station to another in Tehran, closed roads by creating traffic jams. Following the lack of popular support for the contrived elections of the regime, our correspondent reports that Ruhollah Khomeyni ordered that sick people, war wounded, war disabled, and prisoners be taken to polling stations to vote. According to the laws of the regime's election system, the voter must go to the polling station with a birth certificate bearing his photograph, whereas these people were ordered to be accepted on the strength of their ID cards.

According to our correspondent, the majority of clergy and ulema in Tehran, Mashhad, Qom, and Shahr-e Ray also did not participate in the elections except for Mullahs Mar'ashi-Najafi, Golpayegani, and Montazeri all of whom are cronies of the regime.

According to an unconfirmed report a number of polling stations were forcibly closed as a result of clashes. This report added that the Khomeyni regime did not allow foreign correspondents and a number of news agency representatives in Iran to visit polling stations because of their emptiness. However, a number of correspondents managed to visit some areas of the capital, using a vehicle without government authorization. Undeniable is the deep and total silence of the people of Iran in the face of the contrived election show by the Khomeyni regime.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques

Communique No 1,695

LD131721 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Communique No 1,695 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] Yesterday, the Islamic combatants in the northwestern operational sector continued their defensive operations by opening fire on enemy units and inflicting losses and casualties on the Saddamist forces. In the Chuman Mostafa region,our forces disrupted the enemy's infantry units and vehicles and destroyed one mortar, one observation post, and several trenches and foxholes of the mercenaries. In addition, dozens of Saddamists were either killed or wounded.

Exchanges of fire continued in the western operational sector and were more intense in the Mehran region. Our combat units fire on enemy positions, fortifications, and supply routes along various fronts of the western operational sector destroyed parts of enemy equipment and halted the enemy's logistic operations and engineering activities. Our combatants fire also foiled efforts by the Saddamist patrol groups trying to infiltrate the defensive positions of the forces of Islam.

Exchanges of artillery and mortar fire continued yesterday in the southern operational sector; our combat units defended their positions. During exchanges of fire along the banks of the Arvand Rud, the forces of Islam halted the movements of enemy vehicles along the Al-Faw-Basra highway and destroyed 2 trucks carrying troops, 2 mortars, and 15 trenches and foxholes of the enemy.

Yesterday, the enemy's long-range artillery fire on the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr destroyed 27 houses and stores.

Communique No 1,696

LD141719 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Communique No 1,696 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text]On the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, the combatants of Islam pounded parts of the defensive positions of the Iraqi forces and killed or wounded a number of their troops. In the area protected by the Gendarmerie warriors, the damage inflicted on the enemy included the destruction of more than 12 foxholes and slit trenches, 4 observation posts, and 1 ammunition depot.

On the southern fronts and the border regions of Ilam and Bakhtaran, our forces have worked around the clock to fortify and defend their defensive positions and repel the activities and movements of patrol groups made up of Saddamist mercenaries. Our forces returned enemy fire and because of their supremacy, they succeeded in silencing the fire of the Ba'thist mercenaries of Iraq. In each region, our forces kept an eye on the troop movements, changes of positions, and strengthening of Iraqi forces by dispatching patrol groups and building observations posts. The timely fire of our forces dealt blows to the enemy and inflicted damage and casualties on the Iraqi forces.

On the Marivan front, the forces f Islam kept the Saddamists' positions in the Panjwin region under their fire and set fire to and destroyed their defense line and artillery positions. In the operational regions of Piranshah and Hajj 'Umran, a number of enemy soldiers were killed or wounded. Also, as a result of execution of precise and heavy fire by the combatants of Islam in these regions, at least seven heavy and light weapons emplacements belonging to the Saddamist forces were completely destroyed. Two mortar launchers and an RPG were destroyed. Also, our forces' fire on the logistic routes used by the enemy halted the traffic of motorized columns.

Yesterday, the city of Abadan sustained damage because of enemy artillery and long range weapons fire; more than 20 houses were damaged.

Communique No 1,697

LD151709 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Communique No 1,697 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] The warriors of Islam, in the northwestern operational sector, yesterday opened intense fire on enemy positions and bases and, while silencing the fire of the Saddamists' artillery units, destroyed two mortar tubes, one loader, several vehicles,

and weapon emplacements of the mercenaries. Along one of the fronts in this sector, one of our patrols, by penetrating the enemy's defensive positions, took all the ammunition from a depot as booty. The enemy losses in the northwestern operational sector yesterday were 28 dead and 5 wounded.

Sporadic artillery exchanges and mortar fire continued along the entire front of the western operational sector and our combative units, while guarding their own defensive positions, returned the fire of the Iraqi forces and checked their movements. The enemy losses on this front were destruction of one ammunition depot, one lorry loaded with troops, and six slit trenches and foxholes.

Fire exchanges continued in the southern operational sector yesterday and was more intense in the Sharhani region. Our brave combatants, positioned on the banks of the Arvand Rud opened fire on enemy positions and destroyed 1 command vehicle, 1 vehicle and its 106-mm gun, along with its servicemen, 1 ammunition tent, 2 engineering and excavation vehicles, 1 mortar tube, and 15 slit trenches and foxholes of the aggressors. A number of the Iraqi troops were killed.

Residential districts of Abadan were under long range enemy artillery fire from time to time yesterday; 14 houses, 1 shop, and Hoseyniyeh [Mosque] were damaged.

Velayati Returns From Japan, Malaysia Visits

GF141727 Tehran IRNA in English 1715 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Tehran, April 14, IRNA — The Islamic Republic Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived here this evening after a 6-day visit to Japan and Malaysia.

Commenting on his meetings with the Japanese officials, he said that Japan was Iran's number one trade partner last year, and that the two sides agreed to continue the same trend. On the petrochemical project of Port Imam Khomeyni, south Iran, Velayati said that on the issues pertaining to the said project talks were held and some agreements were made.

About his meetings with Malaysian officials, Velayati noted that meetings were very fruitful, and that the two sides agreed to establish trade ties.

The Iranian foreign minister further added that in his meeting with the prime minister of Malaysia, Mohammed Mahathir, it was agreed to further expand the cultural ties between the two countries of Iran and Malaysia.

Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati heading a high level delegation left for Tokyo on April 9.

Reports to President

LD142243 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs, who paid an official visit to Japan and Malaysia, tonight met with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i after returning to Tehran. He presented a report on his trip to the president.

WAKH Reports Attempt on Hashemi-Rafsanjani's Life

GF160833 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0745 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Ankara, 16 Apr (WAKH) — Iranian defectors have noted that the assassination attempt on the life of Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Majlis, in Tehran a few days ago — the details of which were strictly hushed up — was concocted by his opponents in power.

The Iranians, who succeeded in fleeing and arriving in Turkey 2 days ago, pointed out that the opponents of Hashemi-Rafsanjani felt that if he grew more potent he would orchestrate plots to liquidate them and threaten their lives. The Iranian defectors noted that Hashemi-Rafsanjani obtained absolute power from [words indistinct] and the police to undertake emergency missions in the confrontations of the opponents.

Well-informed Iranian sources believe that Hashemi-Rafsanjani will be given a religious title that will entitle him to succeed Khomeyni, who believes that Ayatollah Hoseyn Montazeri is no longer entitled to succeed him. These sources went on to say that the speaker of the Iranian Majlis forced the downfall of Montazeri — whose activities are concentrated in the city of Qom — in a number of mistakes, among which was making him assail the Iranian Government by seriously criticizing its policies, which are based on Khomeyni's plans and instructions.

A few months ago, Montazeri attacked privately and publicly the policy of large-scale oppression in [word indistinct] and blamed the government of Mir-Hoseyn Musavi for the deterioration of the economic and social situation. He also urged the ministers to leave their posts and pave the way for what he termed the sincere and the serious to run the affairs of the state.